

To His Excellency Harry S. Truman,
President of the United States of America
Washington D.C. U.S.A.

DEPT. OF STATE A.E.A. CDC/MR
DATE 1/10/51
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PA OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Dear Sir,

With great respect to your honor, we herewith, representing the six and a half million people of Formosa take the liberty of submitting this letter together with the Proclamation Adopted by the First Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Formosan Democratic Independence Party.

We, the Formosans, welcome the Formosan issue will be settled by peaceful means through the consideration of the United Nations and in order to safeguard the interests of the people of Formosa its early realization is requested.

Since the end of Second World War, it has been five years. During this period, the Russian influence was expanding all over Chinese Continent. Confronting the invasion of the Communistic Imperialism, the cooperation among the democratic and loving peace nations is absolutely necessary. But there is nothing concrete yet. In order to secure better human existence, we, the Formosans, desire to promote such cooperation. Before any step to be taken, we strongly request that as an independence state, Formosa should be represented by the free Formosans. Finally, we wish to emphasize that, in combatting with the Communism, we believe the best way is "help the natives", and in such way, the settlement of the Formosan issue for a step nearer Formosa's Independence is one of the important factors for the maintenance of the security of the Pacific.

We are,

Very respectfully yours,

Jan. 10, 1951.

Room 527 Y.M.C.A.
Mitoshiro-Cho,
Kanda, Tokyo, Japan.

Formosan Democratic Independence Party.

Frank S. Lim
Secretary-General

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Proclamation Adopted by the First Session
of the Central Executive Committee of the Formosan
Democratic Independence Party, 1951.

The year of 1950 has gone with the memories of hard struggle and bitter resistance for the six and a half million people of Formosa. Since the Chinese Kuomintang Regime had lost all her territory and evacuated its government agents to Formosa, the Formosan society has been threatened by serious confusion, economically, culturally, and socially. During the first part of 1950, the destiny of Formosa was as dangerous as the candlelight in the midst of a storm. Confronting the invasion of the triumphant Chinese Communist Troops, the security of our country and our people were indeed precarious.

On the other hand, the Chinese Kuomintang chased away like a corner-dog, too-coward to defend their own territory, finally had taken refuge in Formosa, and maliciously abused the docile Formosan people, the orphans in the Pacific who had been betrayed by the Cairo Agreements. Thus the Formosan people have been squeezed between the devils and the dark blue sea. Under such hopeless plight we have petitioned and expected the United Nations, the authentic organization of maintaining justice, humanity, and the world peace, to relieve us from the evils.

Then on June 27th, 1950, according to the Declaration of Formosa Neutralization Policy by the United States of America and by dispatching its Seventh Fleet to the Formosan Channel, to us the Formosans it seems at last just like a beam of hope in the midst of darkness. Nevertheless the Chinese Kuomintang exiled Regime in Formosa, instead of repenting themselves, have increased its intensity of oppression on and brutality of mass-execution of

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the Formosan people. Several thousand Formosan intellectuals have been recently executed, jailed, and kidnapped without evidences or trials.

It has been a year since they have bluffed to fight back the Chinese Communists and recover their lost continent, under such a flowery propaganda trying to swindle further U.S. aids, and exercising more dictatorial, military administration in plunging Formosa and the Formosan people who have no relation with them into the Chinese civil war.

The proposal made by the United States of America to the General Assembly of the United Nations concerning the decision of the future status of Formosa and the Truman-Acheson joint communique had clearly stated that the issue should be settled by peaceful means, and in such a way as to safeguard the interests of the people of Formosa and maintenance of the security in the Pacific, and they believe that the considerations by the United Nations will contribute to these ends. It seems to us Formosans that the aspiration of a small and weak nation has aroused the attention and sympathy of the World Powers, however, we expect a determination and action in this year of 1951, by the United Nations according to its spirit and Charters.

At the beginning of this year of 1951, we, representing the six and a half million people of Formosa, concerning the problems confronted by us, proclaim as follows:

1. On the Formosa Neutralization Policy
 - a. As long as the Chinese Kuomintang-Refugee Regime exists in Formosa, it is not to safeguard the interests of the

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Formosan people. And we demand that the Chinese Kuomintang Regime should get out of Formosa immediately. For as long as the Chinese Kuomintang Regime exists in Formosa, the Formosan people, instead of being iron-chained by the Chinese Communists, have been eaten up by the Chinese Kuomintang, and enslaved to the forced labor as those slaves in the 16th century. Their entire up-keep expenses have been paid with the blood and sweat of the Formosan people.

b. Formosa is not only neutral in the Chinese-civil war, but also has not a relation with it. Therefore, we, Formosans have no obligation whatsoever with the Chinese civil war.

c. According to the principle of the racial self-determination, we deny and refuse the administration of Formosa by the Chinese Kuomintang Regime,

2. On the Decision of Formosa's Status.

a. We demand that the status of Formosa should be determined by the Formosans (excluding those Chinese ^{who} entered Formosa and the Pescadores after August 15th, 1945) through a plebiscite under the United Nations' fair and neutral supervision.

b. We demand that, before the plebiscite to decide the status of Formosa, the security and order of Formosa should be maintained by the United Nations.

c. We demand that the United Nations should immediately take up the responsibility of the administration of Formosa.

d. We demand that, during the period of the United Nations administration of Formosa, the United Nations should help the free Formosans to establish the Formosan Provisional Government.

3. We Oppose the International Transactions treating Formosa

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as a chattel.

a. We oppose any plotting trying, under the honorable names of maintaining peace and security of their own national interests, to sell Formosa and the Formosan people to the international Communists.

b. We maintain that the Cairo Agreements, ^{CONCERNING FORMOSA} against the will and interests of the Formosan people, are therefore invalid.

4. On Maintaining the Security of the Pacific.

a. We strongly want to promote the cooperation among the peace-loving nations in the Pacific in order to maintain the security in the Pacific Ocean, and without sacrificing the interests of the Formosan people we want whole-heartedly to participate and contribute to this cooperation.

The Formosan Democratic Independence
Party

Jen. 10th, 1951.

Tokyo YMCA, Tokyo, Japan.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: WWS, OCC, DLP, RCS, RSH

DATE: Feb. 6, 1951

FROM: RSH

SUBJECT: Attached Communications from Formosan Democratic Independence Party

The attached communications, addressed to the President, are from Mr. Frank S. Lim, Secretary General of the Formosan Democratic Independence Party, with headquarters in Tokyo, Japan. This organization changed to its present title from its former title, the Formosan Re-emption League, on May 7, 1950. The reasons given for this change and the general reorganization which supposedly took place at the same time are (1) to unify rightist groups advocating Formosan freedom and (2) to strengthen the Formosan independence movement in Japan. At that time Frank S. Lim was in charge of the Political Committee of the organization. The President has long been Thomas Wen-i Liao, who has been threatened with deportation from Japan owing to his illegal entry from Hong Kong.

It will be noted in the attached communications that the FDIP desires temporary United Nations control over Formosa, with an early plebiscite, out of which this group expects will come an overwhelming vote by Formosans for independence.

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